

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 14th August, 1879.

NATIVE STATES.

THE *Vrita Dhára* of the 4th August refers to the darbar held at Dhar on the 2nd idem by His Highness the Raja of Dhar to express his satisfaction at the conclusion of peace between the Government of India and the Amir of Kabul, and publishes the speech delivered by the Political Agent on the occasion.

Circulation,
155 copies

THE *Málwa Akhbár*, Indore, of the 8th August, praises the Maharaja Holkar for his good administration, and briefly refers to some of the reforms which he has introduced in his territories.

Circulation,
175 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Oudh Akhbár* of the 11th August, in regard to the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, remarks that Government should enforce economy without impairing the efficiency of the administration. There is great room for retrench-

Circulation,
719 copies.

ment in the expenditure involved in the annual migrations of the Supreme Government to Simla. Before 1864 the Governor-General was accustomed to take his Private Secretary and his Secretaries in the Foreign and Military Departments with a small office establishment with him to the hills. But since the time of Lord Lawrence the members of the Viceroyal Council and all the Secretaries, together with a large office establishment, accompany the Viceroy to the hills. The Viceroy should take with him only a few Secretaries and clerks to Simla to dispose of urgent business, and all the ordinary work should be disposed of by the President of the Council at Calcutta, as was the case formerly. Some officers in the Postal Department draw very large salaries, which should be reduced. The offices of sub-inspectors of post offices can be abolished without affecting the efficiency of the department. The way in which the Government formerly intended to make reduction in the Public Works Department was very objectionable, and would not prove economical in the end. It was proposed to stop all public works, such as roads, railroads, &c., which are now under construction, but this idea has fortunately been given up. The way which the Government has now adopted is much better. Moreover, it should be remembered that no great economy can be exercised in the Public Works and the Commissariat Departments, until very honest and conscientious men are admitted into them. It is surprising that all public buildings require extensive repairs every year. As soon as a barrack is built, it begins to leak and fall. Some one should be responsible for the stability of public buildings. The Government has to pay very large salaries to Cooper's Hill men. It would not be difficult to make the engineering colleges in India turn out as good engineers as Cooper's Hill college does. Moreover, the Government should not guarantee appointments to students. The military charges are also susceptible of reduction. There is no need of maintaining a large army at present. Perfect peace reigns over the

country, the people and the native chiefs are loyal, and no strong foreign power is our neighbour. The Army Commission at Simla should scrutinise the whole military charges, and make reductions wherever possible. Some men propose reduction in the number of colleges, on the ground that the natives neither require nor appreciate high education. But, in our opinion, no college should be abolished. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has not resolved to make reductions in the Educational Department even in time of such financial pressure. Owing to the depreciation of silver, the annual loss by exchange amounts to some millions sterling, but this is beyond the control of the Government of India.

The same paper, in regard to the rumour that the court martial which sat for the trial of Lieutenant Carey, has sentenced him to be hanged, remarks that he undoubtedly deserves to be severely punished for his dastardly conduct, but that he should by no means be hanged. He has already been sufficiently punished by the public opprobrium which he has incurred. Now it would be enough to dismiss him from the service, and to declare him disqualified for military service for the future. We hope that the court martial will voluntarily modify the sentence it has already passed, otherwise the Empress Eugenie will interfere on his behalf, and save him from being put to death. He states that the Prince Imperial held the command of the reconnoitering party to which he was attached; that the party was entirely under the management of the Prince, and that, therefore, the Prince himself was responsible for the disaster which overtook him and his companions. Moreover, it should be remembered that the party was sent solely for reconnoitering purposes. Had Lieutenant Carey encountered the enemy, and had the Prince been killed in the affray, in that case he (Lieutenant Carey) would have been taken to task for fighting without orders. He is quite right in saying that if he and his compa-

nions had encountered the enemy, they would have been all killed or taken prisoners on the spot, and the result would have been that the main force might have been surprised and suffered great loss. Moreover, it should be observed that the higher authorities in command of the British forces at the Cape are more responsible for the death of the Prince Imperial than Lieutenant Carey. They should not have allowed the Prince to join the reconnoitering party, and to expose himself to great danger. Under these extenuating circumstances it is not just to hang Lieutenant Carey.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 9th August says that it was a hap-

The administration of py day when the first fleet of the Lord Lytton. East India Company came to India in 1600. Her Majesty declared in her proclamation that she had assumed the Government of India only for the good of India. The truth of her declaration is becoming more and more apparent every day. The great progress which India has already made in civilisation under British rule induces us to think that our country will some day equal if not surpass the most civilised countries in Europe in civilisation. There is no doubt that the predecessors of Lord Lytton were very able men, and discharged their duties satisfactorily, and their names are always recollected by the natives with great respect. The administration of Lord Lytton has been very fortunate for India, and his acts have increased his prestige both of India and England. He is both a good scholar and a good statesman. The writer then briefly refers to the chief events of his administration. The assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty is the most important event of his administration, and forms an epoch in the annals of India. The address which His Lordship delivered at the Delhi Assemblage was very assuring, and convinced the natives that the greater the progress they make in civilisation, education, and loyalty, the more the Government will raise their dignity. At the Delhi Assemblage he increased the

dignity of the native chiefs. He increased the guns of their salutes, and bestowed titles upon them. On his arrival in India he found our relations with Kabul in an unsatisfactory state, and has settled the Kabul difficulty once for all. The native chiefs voluntarily offered the services of their troops during the late war, and he accepted their offer. Now that the war has ended, he has bestowed titles upon them in recognition of their loyalty. He personally laid the foundation stone of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, for which the whole Muhammadan community should be thankful to him. He personally placed the Maharaja of Patiala on the *Gaddi*, which may be justly considered a sign of great honor to the Patiala State. He has taken a great interest in the question of the admission of natives into the covenanted civil service. He has amended the Arms Act, and mitigated its severity. He has passed Act IX. of 1878 to improve the tone and character of the vernacular papers. The Act has produced a beneficial effect upon the papers, and in the course of time will probably become a dead letter. The writer then refers to the establishment of a branch exhibition at Simla for the specimens of native arts and manufactures by Lord Lytton, and urges upon natives the need of encouraging industry.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* of the 8th August states that the Pandit Har Sahai's case and the *Pioneer*. *Pioneer* has lately published several articles in condemnation of the report of the Har Sahai commission. Our contemporary is always partial to Europeans and hostile to natives. If the commission has conscientiously given its verdict in favour of Har Sahai, it has committed no fault. Our contemporary would be satisfied if its report were favourable to Mr. Saunders.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Hindī Pradip* for August says that the *Pioneer* has lately repeatedly attacked the Maharaja of Kashmir. In the issue of the 7th July our contemporary remarks that the officers in Kashmir practise great extortion.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and the *Pioneer*.

Circulation,
180 copies.

upon the people ; that the Maharaja takes one half of the produce from the cultivator, and that the officers share the other half with the latter. The Maharaja takes only one half of the produce, but in British India the Government takes nearly the whole from the cultivator in different ways, and leaves very little to him for his support. Further on our contemporary states that in Kashmir the Muhammadans are plundered far more ruthlessly than the co-religionists of the ruling class, and that they are suffering more severely from famine than the Hindus, which should be considered as a bad feature in any Government. If the recognition of distinction of race is really bad, why does not the Government of India look upon Europeans and Natives with an eye of equality? Example is better than precept. The distinction of creed or colour is probably not recognised in Kashmir, as stated by our contemporary, but the secret object of our contemporary in publishing such things is to create religious hatred between the Hindus and Musalmans. Our contemporary then observes that the Government of India is unwilling to interfere in the affairs of Kashmir for several reasons, and that no interference, short of annexation, would be useful ; to this, however, the Government is opposed on many grounds. The *Pioneer* is generally regarded as the official organ, and it is very impolitic that it should indulge in the expression of such sentiments as are calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of the native chiefs. The Maharaja of Kashmir is charged with the mismanagement of famine, but we ask our contemporary, was the famine administration of the North-Western Provinces during the late scarcity satisfactory?

Circulation,
180 copies,

The same paper says that fortunately there has been a good fall of rain, and that famine, which has been prevailing in the country for the last two or three years, will shortly disappear. New taxes will now probably be imposed, because the people will no longer be able to urge famine as an excuse against

an increase of taxation. They have to pay the cost of the late Kabul war, and to make good the loss inflicted on the Indian Exchequer by the remission of the cotton import duties. Reduction is now another source of anxiety to them, especially to the ill-paid Government servants. As regards the native chiefs they are also in great anxiety. The late visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, the late Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and the provision of relief for their famine-stricken subjects during the last two years, put them to a great expense, which they had to meet by borrowing. Another darbar will now shortly be held in honor of the late Kabul war, to which the Amir Yakub Khan will be invited. It will put the native chiefs to no small expense, and add to their liabilities. In order to relieve the distress of the people, Heaven has sent good rain this year, and the cultivators, who were long unemployed, have commenced agricultural operations. The term of Lord Lytton's Government is about to expire, and he will now try to do good to India as much as he can. He will be classed by historians in the same category of Indian statesmen as Lord Lake, Lord Dalhousie, &c., and will be always remembered by the natives like Akbar and Aurangzeb.

The same paper says that the majority of the Indian population depends upon agriculture for its support. But it is to be regretted that agriculturists are exposed to several great difficulties. The famine tax is levied upon zamindars, and in order to recoup the loss the zamindars levy it upon the cultivators at an increased rate. The tahsildar orders the patwari to assess the tax, and the patwari extorts bribes from the cultivators. If a cultivator appeals to the collector for the reduction of the assessed fee or for exemption, he incurs the displeasure of the tahsildar. When the collector sends his petition to the tahsildar for report, the tahsildar makes it over to the police inspector for inquiry, who harasses him as much as he can. If such inquiries were made through civil courts, justice would

be done to the cultivators. At the time of irrigating the fields, the cultivators have to give bribes to the ziladars and chaprasis of the Irrigation Department. If they fail to do so, the latter bring false charges against them. The writer then refers to the extortion of money-lenders, and asks Government to remove these evils to which the cultivators are exposed.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 10th August states that the existence of sympathy and friendship between the rulers and the ruled is essential to the permanence of the Empire. The Government conducts its administration in a way which is calculated to win the good-will of the people. In fact it seems to rule over India for the good of India. On the other hand it is the earnest prayer of the natives that the British Government, which has granted them full security of life and property, and which renders relief to them in time of distress, may always continue to rule over them. But the conduct of some young European officers towards the natives is not satisfactory. It is chiefly vitiated by their false pride. They consider themselves to be the conquerors, and look down upon the natives as the subject race. Moreover, as they are not permanently settled in India, and return to England as soon as they have collected some money, they do not care to have familiar intercourse with the children of the soil. But they should remember that by alienating the hearts of the people by their misconduct they destroy the foundations of the Empire which their forefathers founded with great difficulty and labour, and from which they obtain great benefit. A man of this class has published an article in the *Bengal Magazine*, in which he ascribes the want of familiar intercourse between the natives and Europeans to twelve causes. The writer then briefly refers to the twelve causes, criticises them, and remarks that those Europeans who entertain such ideas, and are animated by such false pride, can do no good to their own countrymen or to the natives.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* of the 10th August says that when the case of Pandit Har Sahai, the subordinate judge of Farukhabad, was first pending decision before the local Government, we did not expect that justice would be done him by Sir George Couper. Since his appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, Sir George Couper has not visited a single school, nor has he done anything to promote the welfare of the natives. Under these circumstances we could not expect that he would mete out even-handed justice in the case in question. But His Excellency the Viceroy took the case into his favorable consideration, and appointed a commission to inquire into it. It is rumoured that the commission is of opinion that Pandit Har Sahai did not assault the judge. If the rumour is well founded, compare the justice of the Viceroy with that of Sir George Couper, and see how widely they differ.

The same paper, in regard to the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, remarks that besides the proposed reductions in the Public Works Department, the Government should retrench all unnecessary expenditure. The tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, being greater than those of other provincial governors, should be curtailed. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should be reduced to the position of Lieutenant-Governorships. The revenue commissioners are merely middle men between the Board of Revenue and the collectors, and should be abolished. As both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have the power to over-rule their councils, there seems to be no necessity to retain the latter. The pay of all European officers, from the Viceroy to the collector, should be reduced. Now that everything is available in India at the same price as in Europe, there seems to be no reason why the officers in India should be more highly paid than in Europe. The collectors

should not get more than Rs. 1,000 a month, the district judge not more than Rs. 1,500 a month, and so on. .

The same paper states that British law is very just, and affords no ground for complaint; but that the conduct of some European officers towards the natives is not free from blame. There is no familiar intercourse between Europeans and Natives. The former consider themselves to be the conquerors, and look down upon us with contempt. But it should be remembered that they did not conquer India, but that we appreciated their justice, and voluntarily placed ourselves, as it were, under their rule. Before the rule of the East India Company was established in India, the Emperor of Delhi showed great kindness towards its servants. On one occasion the goods of the company were damaged through the carelessness of the officers of Bengal, and, therefore, the servants of the Company left Bengal. On this the Emperor paid them Rs. 80,000 as damages, and again invited them to settle in the province. In the time of the East India Company the European officers were accustomed to make themselves fully acquainted with our language, and to mix familiarly with us. But since the mutiny of 1857 the state of things is entirely changed. Now when a young European officer arrives in India, he is quite ignorant of the vernacular, and the other officers advise him to keep aloof from the natives, and to treat them with contempt. The junior civilians have to pass an examination in vernacular. The Government should appoint a board of native examiners to examine them in vernacular. This measure would compel them to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the language, and would tend to promote familiar intercourse between Europeans and Natives. In the course of the article the writer refers to the minute of His Excellency the Viceroy about the education of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians, and remarks that it is based on a recognition of the distinction of race. His Excellency states in the minute that the ignorance of

poor Europeans is a source of weakness to the State. The natives form the bulk of the population. They are perfectly loyal to the Government. Is not the ignorance of their children a source of weakness to the State? It is surprising that such a shrewd statesman as Lord Lytton refers only to the children of poor Europeans in his minute. The Government is gradually withdrawing its aid from the schools in which our children are educated. All village schools now depend only on private subscriptions for their support (*sic*).

The *Berar Samáchr* of the 10th August briefly notices the remarks made by the Government of India on the commissioner's report on the municipal committees in Berar for 1877-78. The writer refers to the fact that the commissioner of Berar proposed in his report that municipal committees should not appoint secretaries, and that assistant commissioners should do the work of secretaries. In regard to this proposal the Government of India has recommended the employment of the non-official members as secretaries, on the ground that the chief object of the Government in establishing municipal institutions in the country is to teach the natives the art of self-government. The writer expresses his gratitude to the Government for its anxiety to teach the natives the art of self-government, and remarks that it is with this object that it has established municipal institutions and arbitration courts, and introduced the practice of appointing natives as assessors and jurors.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Samáchr* *Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 11th August states that Englishmen are changed as soon as they set foot on Indian soil. This is not only the case with European officers and merchants, but also with the editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers, who declare themselves to be free from prejudice and partiality. It is well known that Englishmen, who are bent on doing evil to

The Bengal Chamber of
Commerce and the Govern-
ment of India.

Circulation,
500 copies.

the natives as long as they remain in India, become the well wishers of India when they retire from the service and return to England. Now the question is what changes their minds in India? Some men ascribe the change to the uncongenial climate of India. But we are disposed to ascribe it to the influence of bad example. The conduct of the new comers is affected by that of those who have remained long in the country. This is, however, not the case with all Europeans. There are some honorable exceptions to the rule. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has lately displayed such greatness of mind as is seldom exhibited by Englishmen in this country. At the last annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber, Mr. Yule, the President of the Chamber, severely attacked the Government of India, and charged Lord Lytton with breach of faith, on the ground that the famine insurance fund was appropriated to the general purposes of the State. Lord Lytton sent for a copy of Mr. Yule's address from the Committee of the Bengal Chamber, which was supplied him by the Secretary to the Committee. In regard to the address his Lordship intimated to the Secretary that he hoped that it was not approved of by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. On receipt of this letter from the Government, Mr. Yule and the other members of the Committee offered to resign their posts unless the Chamber expressed a renewal of faith in them. The Chamber replied that it concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Yule in his address, and that it was not disposed to elect a new Committee. It is to be regretted that Lord Lytton unwisely expressed his censure of Mr. Yule's address, in the hope that it might be also censured by the Bengal Chamber. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is deserving of high praise for the courage which it has displayed on this occasion.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same paper compares the death of the Prince Imperial with that of Abhimanyu, the son of Arjūn, in the Mahabharat; sympathises with the Empress Eugène, and strongly con-

demns the conduct of Lieutenant Carey for deserting the Prince.

EDUCATION.

The *Kashi Patrika*, Benares, of the 31st July (received on the 9th August), expresses deep regret at the resignation of J. B. Lee, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Physical Science, Benares College, and remarks that he was both a good scholar and a good teacher.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The resignation of J. B. Lee, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

POST-OFFICE.

The Jaipur correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 8th August states that the letter boxes placed by the postmaster of Jaipur at different places in the town are very small, and urges that two boxes should be placed at each place instead of one.

Circulation,
105 copies.

Letter boxes in Jaipur.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 8th August, in its local news column, states that there has been a very heavy fall of rain at Moradabad, and that the Ramganga was suddenly flooded on the night of the 4th August. The floods have caused great loss of property to the inhabitants of the villages situated on both sides of the river. Thousands of cattle have been carried away by the floods, and it is feared that many men also have been drowned. The inhabitants of Tilokpur, which is situated to the north of Moradabad, were surprised at midnight by the floods; some escaped by flight and the others climbed up trees. All the cattle of the village, about seven hundred, in number were swept away. The river never rose so high within the memory of living men.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The Ramganga floods, Moradabad.

A correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwar* of the 9th August, writing from Calcutta states that a steamer arrived at Calcutta at 5 P. M. on the 2nd August. A native, who was employed as an *amin* in the Survey Department, while

Circulation,
450 copies.

A native thrown over board the steamer by a European at Calcutta.

satisfying the calls of nature, was thrown over board by a European sailor and drowned. When his father and mother complained against the sailor to the captain of the steamer, the sailor told the captain that he was ill, and had fallen over board. It is rumoured that he had some money with him, and that the sailor drowned him in order to obtain it.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Berar Mitra*, Ellichpur, of the 5th August, republishes an extract from the *Ganga Lahri*, a Mahrati paper published at Nasik (Bombay Presidency), which is as follows: A man at Nasik has received a letter from Benares, in which it is stated that a golden plate has been found in the temple of Kashi Visheshwar at Benares. It is written on the plate that the *Satyug* or golden age will commence from the Shaliwahin year 1809; that the age of man will be increased to 125 years from that year, and that a Raja will be born in the east, who will acquire the sovereignty of the whole world, and establish the true Hindu religion.

Circulation,
297 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 12th August states that Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, the taluqdar of Mahmudabad, Oudh, has granted an annual subscription of Rs. 600 to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh; the Gazette praises him for his generosity, and appeals to the charity of other Musalman landed proprietors, especially of Aligarh and Bulandshahr, on behalf of the college.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 7th August states that the collector of Agra has sold the Muhammadan mosque, called the Mubarak manzil, which was built by the Emperor Aurangzeb at Agra, to a Hindu for Rs. 17,000. The Musalmans of Agra memorialised the local Government praying that the mosque should not be sold, but made over to them; but the Government

refused to comply with their request, on the ground that the mosque had long been in its possession. Now they should appeal to Lord Lytton, who has already shown great generosity towards the Musalmans, or raise a sum of Rs. 17,000 by public subscription, and buy the mosque from the owner. The committee, which is entrusted with the management of Muhammadan religious endowments at Agra, should contribute as much as it can towards the above project. The writer then complains that the Committee spends the income obtained from the endowments as it pleases, and appoints its favourites as members, and the result is that the Musalman community of Agra has no faith in it.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 11th August quotes an extract from the *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 19th

Circulation,
475 copies.

The Golden Temple,
Amritsar.

July, to the effect that the Golden Temple of the Sikhs at Amritsar has lately become the rendezvous of men and women of immoral conduct, and asks the managers of the temple to prohibit women from visiting it.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1879. Augt. 8th & 11th,	1879. Augt. 11th & 14th respectively.	650 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhdar</i>	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	11th	14th	...
3	<i>Agra Akhdar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	7th	10th	225
4	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	9th	13th	100
5	<i>Akhdar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	6th	9th	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt).
6	<i>Akhdar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	6th & 12th,	8th & 13th, respectively.	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhdar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	5th	9th	90
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla	9th & 12th,	11th & 14th, respectively.	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt).
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	2nd & 9th	9th & 14th respectively.	130 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjeb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	8th	11th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt).
11	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Ditto	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For the month of July.	9th	200 copies.

[illegible]

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
33 <i>Muhir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor ...	Urdu	Weekly	...	Augt. 7th	1879. Augt. 10th	...
34 <i>Mitra Bilas</i>	... Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 11th	" 13th	200 copies.
35 <i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" 1st	" 8th	112 "
36 <i>Mutla-i-Nar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	" 12th	" 14th	46 "
37 <i>Nair-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	" 11th	" 9th, 10th &	100 "
38 <i>Najm-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	" 5th, 6th & 7th,	" 14th respectively.	413 "
39 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	" 10th	" 13th	150 "
40 <i>Nar-i-Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso ...	" 7th	" 9th	430 "
41 <i>Nar-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	" 9th	" 8th to 14th, respectively.	450 "
42 <i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 8th to 14th,	" 8th to 14th, respectively.	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt).
43 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 5th & 12th,	" 8th & 14th respectively.	320 copies.
44 <i>Panjab-i-Akhdar</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 9th	" 14th	350 "
45 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 11th	" 13th	225 "
46 <i>Patiala Akhdar</i>	... Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	" "	" 14th	250 "
47 <i>Pramod Sindha</i>	... Umraoti...	Marathi	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	" "	" 13th	150 "
48 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	" 10th	" 12th	150 "
49 <i>Qaisar-ul-Hind</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto		" 11th	" 13th	475 "

50	Rohilkhand Akhbār	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	...	9th	...	...	64	"
51	Sadiq-ul-Akhbār	Bhawwalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ata-ul-la	...	4th	...	...	150	"
52	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	...	June, 21st & July 26th.	...	...	170	"
53	Samachar Sar	Allahabad	Bengali	Ditto	Lal Gopal Chackar-wati.	...	Augt. 11th	...	...	500	"
54	Sayyid-ul-Akhbār	Delhi	Hindi-Urdu	Tri-monthly	Murari Lal	...	10th	...	...	45	"
55	Shola-i-Tār	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	...	5th & 12th	...	...	250	"
56	Sohail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	...	12th	...	...	200	"
57	Subah Benares	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Babu Bhutnath	...	11th	...	...	...	"
58	Urdu Akhbār	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Kishan Chand	...	9th	...	...	200	"
59	Vrit Dhārā	Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	...	4th	155	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 18th August, 1879. }

PRIYA DKS,

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